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FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1953

## Column One

By David Courtney

### Farm Council Approves Price Control Policy

"SAD to relate," — its own words — "Time" magazine has picked out the Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Mossadeq, as 1951's Man of the Year. He has done more than anyone else to change the news "for better or for worse." Whether better or worse, in this instance and in "Time's" judgment is not quite clear; worse, probably, for the magazine says that Dr. Mossadeq has "sharpened up" a new threat to the world order by splitting a rift, which widens daily, between the West and the non-Communist East. On that score Nahas Pasha may be said to run the Persian Premier pretty close. He lost the proud title and his picture on the front page over a mere question of dates. Mossadeq slapped the now red-defining face of Britain first. It is a habit, of course. Neither Persia nor Egypt has really done anything new. In the past, Britain slapped back and slapped harder; but what with changed notions of the right thing to do, and changed Power balances, and the "support" of the United States of America, there is, today, no slapping back worth mentioning.

"TIME's" Man of the Year faces Parliamentary indictment and a General Election. He is likely to win both. The majority of the Persian people may not see exactly eye to eye with "Time" magazine, which has its own motive for exalting Dr. Mossadeq to the cover page, but they are in no mood just now to let the Opposition have his head. Dr. Mossadeq has in his Party's control the machinery of both Parliament and General Election. He therefore has the means of ensuring that the majority mood shall remain for all practical purposes, what he wants it to be. One purpose of the Opposition's indictment is to bring about Dr. Mossadeq's dismissal before the elections are held; for such dismissal would automatically wrench from his supporters' hands the lever by which elections are carefully adjusted to the needs of the Party in power.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The eighth meeting of the Agricultural Council, which is composed of 40 leading agriculturists and representatives of institutions of agricultural research and education took place in the Jewish National Fund Hall here today. The Council was presided over by Minister of Agriculture Levi Eshkol. Mr. I. Efrati, the Deputy Minister and Mr. H. Gvati, Director General of the Ministry.

Stated agricultural progress was reported with an overall increase of 12 per cent during the year 5711 over the year 5710, due mainly to the establishment of new agricultural settlements. There was general agreement at the Council that the Government should continue its price control policy, the subsidization of agricultural produce and the maintenance of minimum and maximum prices.

**Cultivated Area Rises**

Mr. Gvati said that despite the drought last year and the consequent decrease in irrigated land, the cultivated area of the country rose considerably. Egg production increased by 13.7 per cent, fish by 14 per cent, vegetables by 14 per cent, excluding citrus, by 1.1 per cent. These increases indicated that despite the fact that in the period under review the population increased at a greater rate than production, the crisis was over and we could face the future with assurance, the speaker added.

Mr. Eshkol, who spoke for Mr. Eshkol, who was indisposed, said that the present year, which had begun with a good rainy season, would witness production increases. He said that a recent excess of salt water fish had sent the price up greatly, with neither the producer nor the consumer benefiting, and the middleman reaping all the profit.

**Large Milk Increase**

Mr. N. Veriniski, manager of Tnuva said that in recent months there had been a very large increase in milk and vegetable production. It was hoped that during the next six months, milk without milk powder would be available in quantities sufficient to meet the requirements of the population. He pointed out the main requirements for the further development of agricultural production and the reduction in foreign currency expenditures were increased production efficiency, increased credit to producers, the rationalization of distribution by building central dairies, wholesale markets, refrigeration plants, and the payment of fair prices to farmers.

Closing the discussion, Mr. Gvati said that there was a shortage of farm workers.

### 15 Britons Reported Killed In Clash With Egyptians

CAIRO, Thursday. — Fifteen British troops were killed in a battle in the Suez area today, an Egyptian communiqué reported. Fourteen Egyptians were wounded. According to the Egyptians, an undisciplined number of Egyptian police took on a 1,800-man British force which was supported by tanks and artillery.

A British spokesman here said he had no report of the incident. The only incident reported by the British today was a clash between a patrol of British troops and terrorists trying to cut telephone wires. Two terrorists were reported wounded.

Mossadeq today served notice that he was making attempts to settle the problem "on the basis of a friendship and support for Egypt."

**Afifi Pasha Warns Of 'Other Imperialism'**

CAIRO, Thursday (AP). — Hafes Pasha Afifi, former Egyptian Ambassador to London and Board Chairman of Egypt's largest bank, whom King Farouk appointed Chief of the Royal Cabinet, has made important political statements to the "Committee of the Egyptian National Pact."

Stressing that the Government enjoyed complete freedom of action in following the course it had itself determined in the Anglo-Egyptian conflict, but that the King was entitled to express an opinion regarding such policy, Hafes Afifi pointed out that "the treaty of alliance signed with Great Britain in 1936 was only a step toward the true independence sought by the country. Yet every step accomplished toward this supreme target must be unanimously approved."

**33 Killed In Turkey Quake**

ISTANBUL, Thursday. (Reuters). — At least 33 persons were killed and forty injured by an earthquake in the Erzurum province of Turkey today. Severe damage to property was reported from 17 villages.

Casualty figures were still incomplete tonight because heavy snow and frost were hampering communications and making rescue operations difficult. The shock lasted twenty seconds. It was 25 centigrades below zero in Erzurum.

**No Holds Barred**

Speaking of the struggle against British occupation and a total boycott entailing a discontinuation of trade relations with Britain, Afifi Pasha said: "It is our duty to employ all weapons and all methods. With regard to economic boycott, our first consideration must be to take into account the country's economic interests."

Referring to the alliance and support Egypt might seek against Britain, he said that the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia, repeatedly mentioned, Afifi Pasha declared: "It must be clearly understood that our struggle against British imperialism must not drive us into initiatives 'able to expose us to another type of imperialism.'"

"Facts have proven," he went on, "that what is important for us is not simply the conclusion of treaties or pacts, but the real aims of these agreements and the manner of their application."

Afifi subsequently claimed the right for "every Egyptian citizen to express freely and frankly his opinion, without being subjected to accusations challenging his patriotism or reputation." Countering these criticisms against his person during the last 10 days, Afifi Pasha recalled that, after six years service in British India, he had not been rewarded with any British decoration, nor any British honorary order. He also certified that he had not accepted the post of Chief of the Royal Palace, a post which he had been offered by the British Government.

### Parties Line Up On German Reparations Issue

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Executive of Hapoel Hamizrachi voted today to support the proposed direct approach to Germany for restitution, but to allow members who opposed to abstain in the Knesset vote next week. This decision means that six of the Hapoel Hamizrachi MKs will vote for negotiations and two will abstain.

The Mizrahi Executive decided tonight that the issue was a matter of conscience. Their two Knesset representatives will therefore split, with Communications Minister David Pinkas voting for and Rabbi Mordecai Nurock opposing.

The General Zionist Executive last night instructed its 23 representatives in the House to oppose the Government proposal. A minority of the party has favoured negotiations. The entire Knesset Opposition will thus be united against the direct talks with Germany on restitution, Mapai, Herut and the Communists having taken clear stands earlier.

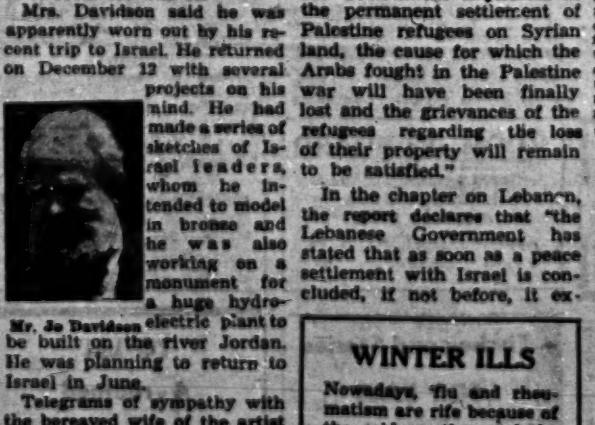
### Sculptor Davidson Dead In France

PARIS, Thursday (AP). — Funeral services for Jo Davidson, the American sculptor, will be held here on Monday or Tuesday, friends of the family said today. Mr. Davidson, whose first job was messenger boy on New York East side, died last night in a clinic at Tours, in central France, after a heart attack in the afternoon at his country estate at Azailan Rieu. He was 63.

Mrs. Davidson said he was apparently worn out by his recent trip to Israel. He returned on December 12 with several projects on his mind. He had made a series of sketches of Israeli leaders, whom he intended to model in bronze and he was also working on a monument for a huge hydro-electric plant to be built on the river Jordan. He was planning to return to Israel in June.

Telegrams of sympathy with the bereaved wife of the artist were sent by Beersheba citizens whose heads were modelled by him during this visit to Israel.

Davidson had made statues of many of the world's leading figures, including several U.S. presidents and many of the world's leading statesmen.



Mr. Jo Davidson, electric plant to be built on the river Jordan. He was planning to return to Israel in June.

**Syrian Court Upholds Death Sentences**

The death sentences passed by a Damascus military court on 13 persons charged with espionage for Israel, has been upheld by the Syrian Court of Appeal, ANA reports from Damascus.

### Mossadeq Turns Down Offer Of World Bank

TEHRAN, Thursday (Reuters). — Proposals by the World Bank for reviving Persia's oil industry — practically idle since last July — were today declined by Premier Mohammed Mossadeq until he had had clarification from Washington.

He said the proposals, which reached him this morning, were not the same as those outlined to him by the World Bank when he was in Washington recently.

The World Bank told Britain and Persia in December that it would be willing to use its good offices in the dispute if both Governments so wished it. It sent a two-man mission to Persia early this week to see the oilfields and refinery at first hand.

**General Principles**

The Bank said it would provide the money to run the Abadan refinery, and outlined "general principles" for reviving the industry. It reserved to itself the right to appoint and dismiss the oil board and employees.

Today Dr. Mossadeq flatly rejected a Bank proposal that profits, after expenses had been paid, should be divided into three parts: one to Persia, one to the wholesale buyer, and one to be held by the Bank on trust.

The Shah of Persia had advised the Premier not to jeopardize U.S. friendship, according to Court circles today.

### Anglo-U.S. Talks On Chiang Troops

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — Britain is discussing with the U.S. the activities of Chinese Nationalist General Li Mi on the south Chinese frontier with Burma and Siam, a Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

He has been asked whether Britain was supporting a Siamese request to the U.S. to withdraw support of General Li Mi. General Li Mi's forces, which retreated across the Yunnan frontier at the end of the Chinese civil war, are reported to have been maintaining themselves ever since by guerrilla activities.

### Palestine Item Slated For U.N. Discussion On Monday

By A. V. Carr, POST Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday. — The Palestine item, and specifically the question of refugees, is expected to come up before the U.N. Ad Hoc Political Committee next Monday. Israel's case will be pleaded by Mr. Abba Eban, who is expected to arrive here in time.

"Syria is regarded in many quarters as one of the Middle Eastern countries most able to provide permanent and satisfactory homes to large numbers of Palestine refugees," says the 400-page report "Refugees in the Post War World," published by the U.N. this week.

The report, giving partial results of the world-wide survey carried out by an independent team of scientific investigators on behalf of the U.N. High Commissioner on Refugees, adds: "In spite of the economic possibilities and capacity for absorption of Syrian territory, it is fairly widely believed in that country that, as soon as the Syrian Government acquiesces in the permanent settlement of Palestine refugees on Syrian land, the cause for which the Arabs fought in the Palestine war will have been finally lost and the grievances of the refugees regarding the loss of their property will remain to be satisfied."

In the chapter on Lebanon, the report declares that "the Lebanese Government has stated that as soon as a peace settlement with Israel is concluded, it not before, it expects to see the refugees now in Lebanon dispersed among the neighbouring Arab states."

Referring to the "balance so far of any arrangement for the payment of indemnities to these refugees for the loss of their property and savings in Palestine," the report comments: "This latter problem is of such vital importance for the refugees and so highly relevant to almost any proposal for their resettlement that its solution or partial solution would seem to be an essential part of any practicable or satisfactory plan for their future."

The chapter dealing with Egypt says: "A project is now under discussion with the Egyptian Government for the possible transfer of some 50,000 Palestine refugees from Gaza to an area in the Sinai peninsula, where it is hoped that an arid unproductive land can be irrigated and utilized for the benefit both of the refugee settlers and the territory in question."

Compiled by an international group of sociologists without political axe to grind, the report clearly indicated that, on one hand, the Arab governments are fully aware that the solution of the refugee problem lies not in repatriation to Israel but in resettlement on Arab lands, while on the other they are reluctant to undertake resettlement before the refugees receive compensation for property abandoned.

(By arrangement with the Jewish Chronicle.)

## USSR Urges Security Council to Act on Korean

### U.S. Denies Moving Kuomintang Forces

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — The U.S. today denied the Russian Foreign Minister's charge that American forces were transporting Chinese Nationalist troops from Formosa and Thailand to Western Burma for possible aggressive action against Communist China.

"Mr. Vishinsky's statement is an example of the usual Soviet tactics of attempting to cover up the aggressive designs of international Communism by charging others of misconduct," the State Department said.

The State Department also gave a cool reception to Mr. Vishinsky's suggestion that a special session of the Security Council be called to break the deadlock in Korea.

Denying Mr. Vishinsky's accusation about Burma, the Press officer, Mr. Michael McDermott, told a news conference: "It has been clearly stated in the past and now I will say it again, that the U.S. is not supplying arms to the troops of General Li Mi on Burmese soil."

### Calls For Special Meeting

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters). — Russia today called for a Security Council move to end the Korean war, and remove the international tension. This proposal is contained in a Soviet draft resolution introduced in the U.N. Political Committee, debating the Western plan for collective security measures.

### Position of Arabs On Collective Security

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters). — Six Arab members of the U.N. decided tonight to propose amendments of the Collective Security measures on which a vote is expected tomorrow or Saturday, usually reliable sources said.

Representatives of Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Lebanon agreed at a private meeting to support the Collective Security scheme provided there were assurances that small powers would retain a right to decide whether to include their forces in the U.N. "shadow army." Arab delegates were also understood to have decided to support a Soviet resolution calling for Security Council consideration of means to end world tension and the Korean war.

### Communists Reject U.N. POW Scheme

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuters). — The Communists at the Korean armistice talks today rejected the U.N. proposals for the exchange of prisoners of war and civilians.

This plan, put forward yesterday, called for a one-for-one exchange of prisoners of war and the exchange of any remaining prisoners for civilians seeking repatriation.

North Korean General Lee Sang Cho rejected the proposal with the words, "You are simply proposing a one-for-one exchange, nothing more than a barter of slaves."

### Provides for All

Admiral Libby replied that the proposal provided that everyone — war prisoners, civilians, displaced persons and refugees — would have full freedom in choosing whether they wanted to be returned. He said the plan merely controlled the rate of exchange and not the total of prisoners to be exchanged.

In the crucial supervision subcommittee, the Communists maintained their stand against any limitation of their right to build airfields.

Both subcommittees made no progress but will meet again tomorrow.

South Korean forces claimed to have killed today 180 guerrillas in South-West Korea on Monday and Tuesday, capturing 67.

The Far East air force reported Communist tank activity behind the lines and said that in the past week U.N. aircraft had destroyed or damaged 22 Communist tanks.

### Refers to Korea

The Soviet Foreign Minister opened his speech by referring to Korea, saying it was wrong to say the war there was a U.N. campaign. Only eight other countries apart from the U.S., Britain and her Dominions were participating in it. Referring to yesterday's speech by the Swedish delegate, Mr. Alan Vought, who said the proposed measure involved a general risk to the cause of peace, Mr. Vishinsky said this was a "monumental admission" that the projected programme was based on the narrow path of war. He said the Swedish delegate made a "correct inference" when he said that the absence of unanimity among the great powers on the proposed measures might involve many states in a world war.

Mr. Vishinsky said bitterly that it was unheard of for the Chinese People's Republic to be declared an aggressor while it is the China which is "subjected to danger day by day and hourly by the U.S. and its allies."

"Now," he said, "the U.S. Command is busy transferring Kuomintang troops from Taiwan (Formosa) to Taiwan and to the western part of Burma. It is busy preparing large-scale military operations on the borders of the Chinese People's Republic."

Mr. Vishinsky said these reports indicate preparations for "new aggressive acts" against China.

"These illegal — flagrantly illegal — acts of the U.S., we can be quite sure, will be declared to be defensive measures against China's aggression whenever events begin to take their course on the southern borders of China in Thailand, Burma and Yunnan Province."

### ISRAEL-U.S. RELATIONS REVIEWED BY EBAN

The Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Abba Eban, presented a comprehensive report on Israeli-U.S. relations at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Mr. Eban touched on U.S. financial assistance and on the relations between American Judaism and the State of Israel.

The next meeting of the Committee will take place on Monday.

**SHARRETT BRIEF MAPAI**

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Foreign Minister Moshe Sharrett briefed the Mapai Political Committee today on foreign policy.

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**Social & Personal**  
Mr. Henry D. Avigdor, Goldsmith, Director of the Palestine Electric Corporation, arrived in Tel Aviv yesterday.  
Mr. H. Avigdor is leaving for England and France to arrange a concert tour for the Israel Philharmonic under the direction of Sir Yehudi Menuhin.

**Births**  
To Anita (nee Guttmann) wife of E.H. Barak, 23 Shalom St., Tel Aviv, a son, Eyal, on January 5, at the Eliahu, Haifa. A sister to Doron.

**Marriage**  
Elihu Eshel and Rosa Eshel, both of Tel Aviv, were married at the Tel Aviv Synagogue, Tel Aviv, on January 5, at 10:30 a.m. The ceremony was officiated by Rabbi Dr. Eliahu.

**Hoofen Heads Flood Relief Committee**  
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A seven-man Public Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. E.H. Barak, Director of the Bank Leumi, has been set up to plan a campaign for raising funds for the relief of victims of last month's floods.

**Hungarian Section of Martyrs' Forest**  
The first saplings of a 600-000 tree forest, each in memory of a Hungarian Jew that perished at the hands of the Nazis, were planted yesterday in a simple ceremony at the Martyrs' Forest near Beit Shimon in the Judean Hills.

**YMCA Extends Help To Young Maccabi**  
The Jerusalem YMCA will extend its sports facilities to "Maccabi Hatzit" during the period that the latter's gymnasium is being used to house flood victims.

**Home Owners Warned To Clean Premises**  
Warning is being sent to Jerusalem building and home owners who fail to keep their premises clean.

**Communists Trial To Start Next Week**  
Paul Nassar, former Palestine Arab Communist leader, and four other Communists, who were arrested in Amman last week, will be tried by the Amman District Court next week.

**Opera**  
The Jerusalem Opera House  
Jerusalem, Jan. 6, 1956  
Jerusalem, Jan. 7, 1956  
Jerusalem, Jan. 8, 1956

# Securities Cases in High Court

The Treasury's Orders decreeing the sale of foreign securities at the rate of IL1.800 for \$1 will be examined by the High Court yesterday. An order nisi on this subject was also issued in November.

## PRISON TERM CUT DOWN TO FINES

Sentences of six and three months imprisonment imposed by the Jerusalem District Court on Abraham ben Shabtai Mirzani and Moshe ben Shabtai Mirzani, respectively, were reduced to IL250 and IL150—fines by the Supreme Court yesterday.

**Harrison Inquiry To Begin on Monday**  
TEL AVIV, Thursday (JTM). — The preliminary investigation against Robert Harrison, 38, charged with the murder of 16-year-old Magi Lazer, for or about August 27, in the vicinity of Elat will open before Magistrate A. Malchi here on Monday.

# Mufti's Visit to Gaza Strip Bodes Ill for Israel

The bloodstained hand of the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, reaches our border regions, writes "Davar" (Histadrut), commenting on the impending visit of Haj Amin el Husseini to the Gaza Strip. It is difficult, says the paper, to know how many inflators are "unpolitical," but among them are, undoubtedly, those who murder for the sake of murder on behalf of the ex-Mufti.

**Bible Sans Gode**  
"Hakob" and the rest of the Orthodox press continue to criticize the Education Minister's statement about the "Hakob" edition of the Bible. They quote Maimonides who said that every Bible written by a non-believer should be burned.

## Home Owners Warned To Clean Premises

Warning is being sent to Jerusalem building and home owners who fail to keep their premises clean.

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# ZOA Projects Government Help To Disabled Workers

Committees to assist those of limited working capacity have been set up by the Ministry of Labour in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa. It has been announced.

**Electricity Cut Off**  
Over 100 consumers who violated regulations concerning the use of electricity and the use of electrical equipment were disconnected from the power supply by the Jerusalem Electric and Power Service Corporation yesterday.

**Religious Services**  
Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4:15 p.m. today and ends at 6:15 p.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 4:15 p.m. to 6:15 p.m. Arvit, 6:15 p.m. to 7:15 p.m.

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required from February 1, willing to undertake general administrative duties, including some typing if possible. Good knowledge of English and Hebrew essential. Apply in English to the British Council, 37 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, stating date and place of birth and giving full details of recent testimonials, names and addresses of two referees and (preferably) a passport photograph.

# SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

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**Wanted**  
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Young man or woman with good knowledge of English and Hebrew for clerical work. Also English shorthand typist with some knowledge of Hebrew typing. Apply to: P.O.B. 1092, JERUSALEM.

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## UNIVERSITY GRADUATES' SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES STATE FACES SPIRITUAL CRISIS

By M. SCHWABE

Writings from the address of the Rector of the Hebrew University, at the twenty-first Annual Graduation Ceremony on December 28.

JUST as a man who reads and studies his books cannot do without light, so certain minimal facilities, such as housing, equipment, books and apparatus — are required for university education. We are suffering from extreme shortages in all these respects in a measure that is most grievous and paradoxical. How can proper standards of research and teaching be maintained when the acquisition of apparatus and books for these purposes is precluded for lack of foreign currency, and when at times no room is available for a teacher who wishes to confer with students.

It often happens that there are not enough seats for the students at a lecture and that some of them must listen to it while standing in the passageway. Laboratory space for experiments is extremely limited. At our School of Agriculture in Rehovot students are living in tumble-down huts. In one case, a whole Institute is crowded into a single room.

It is under such difficult conditions that you have received your higher education; but in spite of it all, we declare to you and to the world at large that you have completed your studies successfully and that you are entitled to your diploma. It is very gratifying to us that under these trying conditions there has been no lowering of the standards of instruction, that the approach of the students to their studies has been as serious as ever, and that the devotion of the teachers has not lessened.

Learning signifies the search after exact knowledge of na-

ture in its every phase and in the world of the spirit in all its ramifications. One who concentrates all his intellectual faculties upon this end, learns by his very search for the facts and their causes to attain to the truth and to recognize its essence; and in so doing, he learns to know and to understand himself. For, observation of facts also requires that the observer subject himself to constant and acute observation; otherwise he will err and fail to discern the facts accurately and to understand their causes.

### Search for Truth

Self-criticism at every stage of a thought, whether it be concerned with an historical subject or some natural object, is the supreme command for the researcher, the teacher and the student alike. Criticism of this kind should not only lead to correct conclusions; it should raise and exalt the critic above himself. When you succeed in finding an historical, philological or philosophical truth, however tiny, or in discovering something about any natural phenomenon at all, the very process of finding the truth and its manifestation raises your personality to a higher level. The search after scientific truth guides the seeker to a knowledge of truth in life in general. Herein lies the secret of the great influence exercised by higher education upon men and upon the society and the State in which they live.

Nowadays, in deference to the realities of our situation, we are apt to view academic training solely in the light of a means of earning a livelihood. The realism of our time inclines us to ignore the eternal human background of academic studies, of specialization in the various branches of science and scholarship. It is



Students leaving the Hebrew University's temporary home at Terra Sancta College in Jerusalem. Photo by Braun

appropriate, my young friends, in this solemn hour when we award you your diplomas in token of successful completion of your studies, that we look at ourselves and our surroundings with wide-open eyes that have been trained to see the truth as it is. It is a great privilege to have studied at the Hebrew University — a privilege that imposes certain obligations.

### Regrettable Phenomenon

The Yishuv in Israel is in the throes of a material and spiritual crisis. Our manpower in the fields of science, technology and administration is reinforced by additions from the ranks of the new immigrants in a measure that lags far behind the needs of the country. The Jewish people still has many intellectuals, but a paradoxical situation has arisen owing to the unwillingness of Jewish scientists and scholars in the lands of the Dispersion to come to Israel so that they may share with the men and women of the Yishuv in the travail of creation and also to bear the economic burdens. This regrettable phenomenon in Jewish life, my young friends, imposes momentous obligations upon you.

It is not enough that a man should be talented and professionally equipped to manage a factory, to direct a public institution or an agricultural unit, to head a government office, or to teach a class of pupils; he must also be a man of high moral standards, one whose sense of public responsibility leads him to be guided in all his activities by awareness of the needs of the community and the State. This aim is not at all easy of attainment at a time when social and political cleavages appear to most people in the Yishuv as justifying unbounded egotism, when uncured party hatreds gnaw at the body politic, and when imaginary self-interest, economic and ideological, manifests itself without restraint in all spheres of our life. Will you, too, take that road, you who have learned — or should have learned — in this institution to seek the truth in your field of study and in life in general, being prompted by constant self-criticism and uninfluenced by the egotism of a group or an individual injurious to the public interest?

Cannot we — whose existence was preserved by the religious-national idea for thousands of years throughout the storms and stresses of the Diaspora — bring this idea of nationality to fruition within the framework of the State that has arisen? Mommson once said that the Jews form the ferment in the decomposition of the peoples. Are we in our National Home, which is our State, to make this statement, which is anything but true, applicable to ourselves?

A very terrible situation indeed has developed in the Yishuv when the veterans of

HE is probably the greatest man alive today — certainly the greatest living Englishman; yet many still doubt whether he will be a successful peace-time Prime Minister. He has been an outstanding landmark of British public life for more than fifty years; but he is still, at 77, something of an unknown quantity. In the course of a fantastic life, he has done enough to make half-a-dozen famous reputations; yet the final judgment of history on his career is hard to foresee. He is universally admired and genuinely loved by his fellow countrymen, but he has rarely been accorded their complete confidence. Nor is it yet possible to judge whether their long refusal to entrust their destiny — except during one "climacteric" period of supreme danger and stress — to this unique and revered man has been intuitive wisdom or base, ungrateful stupidity.

The refusal cannot be dismissed as the usual (and often justified) reaction of staid mediocrity to genius. For it would be inaccurate to call Mr. Churchill a genius. He has a copious, original and powerful mind and a wide range of remarkable gifts. But he has not "genius" — if by that is meant the incalculable and erratic intuition which, for example, made Lloyd George pass through British history like an apparition. Compared with Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill is very much the Britisher, sturdy, native, patriotic, loyal, dependable. Where he transcends ordinary humanity and inspires the awe due to greatness is not in genius, but in two other qualities: vitality and courage.

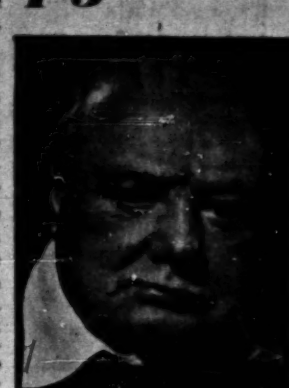
### Heroic Vitality

His vitality is of an heroic order and makes one think of the pagan demi-gods. Counting his works and deeds, his books, his speeches, his parliamentary career, the offices he has held, his diplomatic conferences, his great political campaigns and his even greater war leadership — one fails to understand how all this could have been done in one life-time.

Nor has it been the result of ascetic discipline and strict self-organization. All this energetic activity and productivity has gone side by side with gigantic hobbies — his painting alone would account for a respectable minor existence — and indulgence of a taste for the civilized pleasure of the table and of nocturnal talk, which would spell the ruin of a mere mortal's constitution. But here the great man stands, approaching his eighties in the full splendour of his powers, seasoned and indomitable.

His courage is of an equally fabulous kind. It is neither that deliberate conquest of fear that can make a sensitive man fearless, nor, certainly, is it the fearlessness of insensitivity. Rather, it is a preternatural capacity for finding positive happiness in an endless struggle with danger and adversity. That Churchill has been a happy warrior throughout his life is obvious.

To think that Mr. Churchill could seek war is, of course,



been inevitable and disastrous. Like Napoleon's or Hitler's, but neither has it been linked to a definite achievement. Mr. Churchill's or Chamberlain's, Washington's or Lincoln's, Roosevelt's or Lenin's. So far, he leaves no completed work. He leaves glory, tragedy and unfinished business.

In history, as opposed to legend, Mr. Churchill's reputation will probably depend on his ability during his remaining life-time to bring some kind of provisional order and stability out of the chaos and unsettlement left by the Second World War; and he is probably aware of this.

### Supreme Moment

That supreme moment in 1940, when he staked the existence of Britain on the undoing of Hitler's overwhelming conquest of Europe, made the Second World War in a peculiar sense his war. It is his tragedy that his influence on the political and military conduct of the war diminished with its progress, that from about the middle of 1943 onwards he lost practically every round in the Allied war councils and saw his every proposal turned down, until in the end the Allied victory, by bringing Russia half-way across Europe, concealed a heavy British defeat. Churchill can plead with justification that he, in contrast to Roosevelt, foresaw that such an outcome would in effect mean a defeat — which turned out to be also an American defeat; that this outcome would have been avoided had the policy and strategy which he passionately advocated been accepted in the Allied war councils; and that in this sense the responsibility for the present tragic situation is not his.

But it is doubtful whether in his heart of hearts he can feel satisfied with this. He himself has remarked that in the First World War, during the Gallipoli episode, he learned by bitter experience that one cannot shape grand strategy from a subordinate position.

## WINSTON CHURCHILL

### An Observer Profile

with the personal story of even the greatest of her sons. No body would suggest for a moment that Mr. Churchill does not see himself as the servant of his country, or that he has not a greater right to do so than practically anyone. But he would also be less than human (and he is anything but that) if he were not interested in what is the greatest individual life-story of this century. In both his books on the two World Wars, he has used a literary form otherwise unknown (except in a work of fiction by Defoe): a mixture of history and autobiography. This suggests that he himself cannot always clearly separate the two. It may, indeed, be doubted whether any "Great Man" ever quite can.

This week he has sailed for the American President. It is hard to guess even the first of what he will be asking. It is harder to sense even the general trend of his policy on questions that it would be that of less illustrious figures such as Mr. Attlee or Mr. Eden.

Any consideration of Mr. Churchill's career as a whole brings one up against the extraordinary fact that, for all its majestic scope, it remains to this day tragically unfilled and fragmentary. His political role has certainly not

been the First Lord of the Admiralty. In the Second World War he was British Prime Minister, but as such he was again in a somewhat inferior position from the moment that the war became an Allied, and therefore primarily an American, war. His personal failure and misfortune was that he lost his influence with President Roosevelt, who was bent on establishing an American-Russian entente and felt that Churchill was out to disturb this for narrowly conceived British interests.

This feeling Mr. Churchill never managed to dispel; indeed, as far as the published records show, he never tried to, and perhaps he did not do so because he secretly shared it. He could only have convinced Roosevelt of the dangers of his course, if he had argued his case from an entirely different premise — from an Anglo-American point of view. This he never did. He was content to appear as the upholder of a traditional British balance-of-power policy which made no appeal to Roosevelt; and this although the idea of a political merging of Britain with America was not alien to his mind as his Harvard speech of 1944 and again his Fulton speech in 1947 proved.

But Mr. Churchill's mind has a peculiar capacity for holding contradictory ideas at the same time. In the years between 1943 and 1945 he entertained at the same time the following concepts as the aims of his policy: — the establishment of an Anglo-American union, of a restored balance of power manipulated by Britain, and of a separate Anglo-Rus-

ian understanding; and, on a smaller scale, the concept of a United Europe (presumably including Germany) to be established to check Russia, and of a totally disarmed and demilitarized Germany. To consider all these possibilities, before discarding any, shows admirable flexibility of mind, but to follow them all up simultaneously, or waver between them undecidedly, was inevitably self-defeating.

### Single-Minded

Mr. Churchill's early post-war speeches — especially those at Fulton and Zurich, which may come to be regarded as the most statesmanlike he ever made — show that he felt his responsibility for the 1945 disaster keenly and was trying hardest to help undo its consequences. He has, in general, shown a great single-mindedness and clarity of political vision out of office than in it.

Indeed his speeches since he has been returned to power have shown the same tendencies that contributed to his frustration in the years 1945-46: the tendency to try to make a grand world strategy from a secondary and pseudo-independent power position (instead of aiming to gain the greater leverage of commitment to a permanent partnership with one great power or even with a group of secondary powers); and the tendency to hope that a grand solution would come out of a tangle of contradictory policies, like a rabbit out of a magician's hat. It is hard to see how this approach can be more successful in 1952 than it was in 1945-46.

Yet today most of the same, incompatible conceptions make their appearance again in various parts of a single Churchill speech: the need for American world-leadership based on Anglo-American unity; and the conflicting idea of British independence in world affairs; the idea of a peaceful division of the world with Russia; and the conflicting idea of a European unity that might include America; Europe; the primacy of the Commonwealth and Empire in British policy; and the contradictory assertion of an equal importance attaching to Britain's relations with both America and Europe.

Perhaps Mr. Churchill's greatest handicap today is his deep understanding of British policy in the 18th and 19th centuries. Yet there are times when he seems to be explaining to us that any continuation of the traditional British policy of being a "balancing" power has become fatally risky, that even an attempt to maintain one or more areas of exclusive British influence has become increasingly obsolete. He has often appeared to realize more clearly than his contemporaries that this is an age of Super-Great-Powers, and that we are likely to see an embryonic system of world government formed around one or other of these giants — and has appeared about to recommend his countrymen wholeheartedly to think and act accordingly.

### Masterly Indecision

Whatever may be the comparative importance of tradition, historical knowledge and modern observation in Mr. Churchill's great mind, it seems clear from his speeches that a dominant theme of his thought is a mistrust of the irrevocable political commitment. He has made bigger and bolder military decisions than any statesman of our age; but in the field of politics, he hesitates to close any door finally. Masterly indecision must confer a sense of sovereign power, for it has tempted many statesmen; more have been ruined by indecision than by their positive commitment to mistakes. It may well be the peculiar blight which has kept Mr. Churchill's statesmanship until now so curiously barren of great results.

Yet if anyone is in time of peace to lift Britain's policy out of its historic course — that she join in the revolutionary process of founding a new political unit capable first of defending Western civilization and then of guaranteeing the peace of the whole world — he will need not only the clarity of vision and political decisiveness He will also need the special Churchillian qualities of vitality and courage. It is conceivable that those very qualities might yet transform the story of Winston Churchill's career. It may yet be said that his final achievement was as grand a scale as the epic endeavour by which he kept freedom alive in 1940. He might, in 1952, make the time-worn with the past needed to lay the foundation of established world peace.



## THE AMERICAN SCENE

### Vision Indispensable

By Kenneth Harris

WASHINGTON. — "WELL, if it's the first time you've been to a television party," said Lucille, "lean back and enjoy yourself." She pushed a thing like the top of a music stand towards me. "Here, lift your feet up."

"What's that," I said. "It's a television leg-rest."

"Television leg-rest," said Lucille. "Television trays, television snacks, television slippers — Boy! Give the women and the sales promoters another couple years, and this country will be television crazy."

Junior came in. He was wearing spectacles with the wedge-shaped prismatic lens which are recommended for looking at television. He sat down on his television hassock and helped himself to the television popcorn which, when cooked to popping point, was automatically decanted from its electric cooker — so that nobody needed to tear his eyes from the screen. "Pop," he demanded, "think we'll have a colour set by next Christmas?"

"I know we won't," said Lucille.

"Casualty and Popcorn," Homer Wilkinson says we'll have colour sets by spring," said Junior. "He says Columbia's new revolving colour disc is a honey."

"And who is Homer Wilkinson?" said Lucille.

"He sits next to me in class. He says they'll cost less than 500 bucks. Gee, Pop, ain't that cheap?" Hopalong Cassidy galloped on to the screen. Crumpling another handful of

television popcorn into his mouth, Junior forgot about colour television and started to rough it with black and white.

In fifteen minutes Cassidy got his man. The representative of a television firm came on and urged us to buy more television sets. Television, he informed us, was now in its tenth year of commercial telecasting. Since 1947, when the President's speech to Congress and the World Series Baseball finals were telecast, television had become an indispensable part of the American way of life. At the end of that year there were 354,000 sets in use. Now there were about 1,500,000. In 1951 an average of 300,000 additional sets had gone into use every month. More than three families in ten possessed them. Could we afford to be without one?

Lucille's father came and sat next to me on the sofa. Declining my offer of the television leg-rest, he began to tell me about the effects of television on the film industry. Some film distributors, he said, reckoned that their business had declined by about thirty-five per cent, since television became popular. Part of this, he thought, was due to the rise in the cost of living, but he indicated that the bulk of it was due to television. A survey taken in one section of the city suggested that owners of television sets had cut their cinema going to a third of what it was before they had bought them.

"Look at us," he said. "We'd been at the cinema now if it wasn't for this television ham. Junior stirred on his television hassock. "Gee, why don't you folks just watch," he said.

Halmar and I withdrew to the kitchen. "Thank heaven there's no television beer," said Halmar. "It's the only way I can get out of that room."

"AD! Blackmail," "Why did you buy the television, then?" "Why do you buy anything in this country? You're blackmailed into it. First the Ads tell you she oughta have television because it's cultural. Then they tell her it's practical, and she gets it into her head that the reason why she don't cook good is because she gets her recipes over the radio while Mrs. Mongheimer next door can see how to cook the thing on her television. Then she says she just gotta have one because the Mongheimers got one anyway. Then Junior comes home from school feeling sick and faint for no reason and Lucille reads some Ad and reckons he's pining because all the other kids got video at home, and he ain't. Lucille says, 'We've just gotta have a television set. I say, we can't afford it.'"

"And?"

"We got a television set — period."

"I finished off my beer, kids at home."

"Sure," said Halmar. "Sure. We got Junior home so much the doctor says he's getting anaemic for lack of fresh air."

We rejoined the television party. A Senator was discussing increased taxation with a journalist. He had great camera presence, and a whole

collection of television tricks. I told Halmar about the space of articles in newspapers and magazines this year on the effects which television might have on politics. Senator Ke-fauver was not nationally known until he presided over the investigations into gambling which television made famous. Now he is spoken of as a possible President of the United States. A year ago hardly anyone had heard of Rudolph Halley, who was the Senator's legal counsel, and asked the gambler the embarrassing questions. Now he is President of the New York City Council, and next year may be New York's Mayor. Mr. Dewey made appearances on television in eighteen consecutive hours on the eve of the poll last winter, and was re-elected Governor of New York by an unprecedented majority.

"Teleogues Next," "I know all that," said Halmar. "Now we got demagogues. I guess next we'll have teleogues."

"Halmar's bitter about that set," said Lucille's mother. "He'll feel better when he's finished paying for it."

Junior began to stir again. "Junior don't you folks just watch," said Halmar.

"Okay," said Halmar. He leaned closer to me. "I wouldn't tell them," he whispered, "but I think the 'thing's going to get us some place. But we're all so busy just watching the damn thing, we're not figuring out where it's going to get us."

He leaned back in his television jacket and chewed a morsel of his television ham-burger.

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FROM Jan. 6 — Jan. 11

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Sunday Jan. 6	EL AL: Paris, London, New York P.A.L.: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm CYPRUS AIR: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm
Monday Jan. 7	B.O.A.C.: Tehran, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Rome L.A.I.: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm
Tuesday Jan. 8	T.W.A.: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm SABENA: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm B.O.A.C.: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm K.L.M.: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm SWISS AIR: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm
Wednesday Jan. 9	P.A.L.: Karachi, Calcutta, Manila CYPRUS AIR: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm B.O.A.C.: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm
Thursday Jan. 10	S.A.S.: Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo T.W.A.: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm K.L.M.: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm EL AL: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm
Friday Jan. 11	S.A.S.: Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Stockholm CYPRUS AIR: Athens, Rome, Zurich, Stockholm

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday Jan. 8	CYPRUS AIR: Nicosia
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## Police Band's Colourful Past

By ROBERT GARY

NEW musical organizations have performed before more varied audiences than the Police Band, which has just celebrated its 30th anniversary. During the '20's the Band gave Sunday concerts near David's Tower for Jerusalem's cosmopolitan population and the High Commissioner and leaders of the many communities attended regularly.

Frequent concerts were given at Jewish and Arab villages and for the Beduin in the Beer-sheva area. The group was a familiar feature at numerous parties, during the Mandate, and gave special performances at schools and hospitals.

Formed in 1921 by the late Captain Aubrey Silver, who had come to Palestine with the Jewish Brigade in 1918, and Mr. Z. Feldman, the noted trumpet player, the Band at first kept to light music and to Jewish and Arab folk songs. But as the years went by, the repertoire grew and lighter symphonic works by Haydn, Schubert and Tchaikovsky were included.

During the numerous periods of violence the Band went back to ordinary policing duties. In the 1920 and 1929 disturbances the Band, including the two Arab

members, took up their weapons instead of their instruments to patrol the Old City and the outskirts of the New City. The first victim from their ranks was Sgt. Nahum Yudelevich who was killed during the riots of 1929, and three others were badly injured.

In 1944 Capt. Silver died, and Sgt. (now Inspector) Naphthali Grichow became the conductor.

When fighting broke out in 1947, the Band's request to be sent to the Old City to perform there for the Jewish defenders was refused by Mandatory officials. One afternoon while returning to their Mt. Scopus base, they were attacked by Arabs and their driver was killed. They fought for an hour until British soldiers arrived. Six members of the Band were injured. The two Arab musicians had left the Band by this time. After the incident the Band was transferred to the Jewish quarter. In March, 1948, while the British still were in Jerusalem, they played for the Jewish soldiers in Schneller camp. On April 25 of that year they performed at the first parade of the Israel Defence Army in Jerusalem, which was under siege.

By this time all of the young members had gone off to the Army, while those older members who remained did both

## ORT's Role In Vocational Training

By Y. BEHAM

IN most advanced countries of the world today, Vocational Training has come into its own. Its value and importance to the community are realized by the public at large and by government bodies.

Among world Jewish institutions in the Diaspora, there is only one — and that is ORT — which has devoted itself entirely to the field of Vocational Training, a field in which it has been active for over seventy years.

ORT was founded in Czarist Russia in the year 1879. From the day of its establishment and up to the Bolshevik Revolution, ORT, which at that time created only in Russia, engaged in widespread activities

and provided vocational training to tens of thousands of Jews. Like other private organizations, however, ORT fell victim to the strong arm of the Soviet authorities and its existence in the U.S.S.R. came to an untimely end.

Compelled to abandon its fruitful work in Russia, ORT concentrated itself to a society with world-wide affiliations and extended its activities to all parts of the globe where Jewish communities existed.

ORT's activities in Europe were again paralyzed by the outbreak of the second World War. However, immediately upon the termination of hostilities, the Society set feverishly to work among the survivors of European Jewry, concentrating mainly on the inmates of the D.P. camps. Once again tens of thousands of Jews, rescued from extermination, were enabled, thanks to ORT, to start life anew and to earn their living by their own labour. Assessed from either the human or the national point of view, ORT's achievements during this period were truly outstanding.

During recent years ORT has embarked on extensive and extremely important activity in North Africa and in Iran — both countries of future immigration to Israel. In this way ORT has trained thousands of workers who will eventually become absorbed within the Israel economy.

With the influx of immigrants streaming into Israel from many different countries, thousands of ORT-trained workers have arrived all of whom have found employment and helped to diminish the constantly increasing shortage of skilled workers.

Special mention should be made of the inception of ORT activity in the State of Israel which began two years ago. ORT schools in Israel have now opened for their third term. The ORT network comprises 15 schools and 20 different trades in 13 localities, with a total attendance of 2,600 pupils. The school

are furnished with the most up-to-date equipment and are well-stocked with the necessary supplies for the full development of the various courses. On this should be drawn the attention of the Diaspora ORT branches which are active in the Diaspora.

Thence, the ORT work is really the heart of ORT's work, and it is surely no reason why, in Israel, should not be able to raise generations of craftsmen who can take their place proudly beside any skilled workman in the world. These craftsmen will produce goods of a quality that will stand up to any competition on world markets and add lustre to the reputation of our products all over the world.

In this connection it may be mentioned that since the establishment of ORT institutions in this country, the Government of Israel has recognized the great economic importance of ORT's work and has displayed an understanding and appreciative attitude towards all its activities.

For many decades, however, enormous sums of money running into hundreds of millions of dollars, have been collected by world Jewry. It is well known that by far the largest part of the financial support so generously provided by the Jews of the United States has been expended on the fulfilment of immediate needs — food, clothing, and so on. Only a relatively minute proportion has been allocated for the purpose of providing Vocational Training, with the result that ORT, which was the first and the sole institution engaged in this work abroad, has always suffered from lack of funds.

As a consequence, fewer schools were established and a smaller range of vocational guidance was provided by ORT than were needed — and still are needed — for the Jewish people. If there ever was an organization that has been extending constructive help in the countries of the Diaspora, that organization is surely ORT, and if ORT has not been allocated, and to this very day is still not being allocated, the funds it requires it is the Jewish people that stands to lose thereby; and it is in Israel who will feel the result in the continuing shortage of highly skilled workers.

This false approach prevailing among world Jewry to one of the most vital needs of our nation both in the Diaspora and in Israel calls for a drastic change. The public must be roused from its lethargy towards the problem of vocational training, and made to realize not only its tremendous importance to the State, but also the function of the various bodies concerned in this field, one of the most prominent of which is ORT.

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## What Happens if the Capitalists Win? Chess Reformed

By LAZAR M. PISTRAK

Chess, long an ideological weapon behind the Soviet curtain, is no longer a game between Black and White. It is now a game between Red and White, between the Communist and "capitalist" worlds.

A new chess set represents the war between these two worlds. While capitalist pawns are ennobled the pawns of the Soviet world cheerfully swing their velvet for the Fatherland; the other pieces express like sentiments. The new set, startling as it may seem to Western eyes, is only the final symbolic expression of twenty years of chess as a political weapon of the Soviet regime.

The "politicization" of chess in Russia started as long ago as 1931. At that time, the seventh All-Union Chess and Checkers Congress declared that "infusing our work in the field of chess and checkers with political content means transforming our chess and checkers players into political workers, into conscious participants in the construction of socialism." The task of subordinating chess to the political needs of the regime was further expedited in 1936, when a special "Committee for Physical Culture and Sports" was formed. Prizes were awarded at the time: "The strengthening of state control over the work of the sport organizations and the regulation of a system of physical education of the toilers opens broad prospects." Briefly, the "broad prospects"

Professional Players

Soviet propaganda asserts that the U.S.S.R. has no professional chessplayers; Michael Botvinnik, a world champion, is officially described as an engineer. True, Botvinnik is a man of exceptional ability, but his luxurious life is hardly the result of his engineering. For his chess achievements, he has received two high Soviet decorations, an automobile and free State at first-class resorts; he is one of the Kremlin's "four hundred." Botvinnik's trainer, 42-year-old Vyncheslav Ragozin, also listed as an engineer, quit his job long ago to become a professional chess player and editor of the magazine "Chess in the U.S.S.R." His task as trainer consists in working out new variations for Botvinnik and testing them with other masters; the trial games are not subject to publication until used by Botvinnik himself.

In addition to Botvinnik and other world-famous masters, the Soviet regime supports scores of promising young players. Their income, varies, but a young player without any special education can earn at least 2,000 rubles a week, or double what he could earn in a plant or office. Thus, to every young Russian dreaming of an easier life, chess has distinct appeal. To fulfill the party line in the field of "chess culture," the

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